

52928 to 52951—Continued.

52932. *BERBERIS* sp. Berberidaceæ.

Barberry.

Received as *B. leitchlinii*, for which a place of publication has not been found.

52933. *BETULA MEDWEDIEWI* Regel. Betulaceæ.

Birch.

A lofty tree, with erect branches and twigs, found in forest borders at an altitude of 6,800 feet on Mount Somlia, Transcaucasia. The papery ovate leaves, glabrous and olive green above, are paler below and sometimes pilose on the veins. The staminate catkins are in short racemes at the tips of the branches. The cylindrical pistillate catkins are 3 to 3.5 centimeters long. (Adapted from *Gartenflora*, vol. 36, p. 383.)

52934. *CLEMATIS MONTANA RUBENS* Wilson. Ranunculaceæ.

A plant of exceptional beauty with rose-colored flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter, which are produced freely when the plant is only a foot high. It requires no background to show it to advantage, as in the case of the white flowers of the type, and is most suitable for training over old stumps, etc. Most of the flowers are produced in late May and June, and odd flowers continue to develop all summer. (Adapted from *The Garden*, vol. 77, p. 84.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 52630.

52935. *COTONEASTER ACUTIFOLIA VILLOSULA* Rehd. and Wils. Malaceæ.

A very vigorous shrub 5 to 7 feet high, native to western Hupeh, with young shoots clothed with yellowish gray loose hairs, becoming smooth and purplish brown the second year. The leaves are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and the white flowers are rose tinted. The woolly, roundish, pear-shaped fruits are ultimately shining black. (Adapted from *Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae*, vol. 1, p. 158.)

52936. *DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA VILMORINIANA* (Dode) Hemsl. Cornaceæ.

A tree 40 to 50 feet tall, native to western China, with alternate, ovate, bright-green leaves 2 to 4 inches long, inconspicuous flowers in terminal globular heads, and greenish yellow fruits with brown dots, nearly 2 inches long. The bracts are as in the typical form. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, pl. 8432.)

Received as *D. lacta*, which is now referred to this form.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49669.

52937. *HYDRANGEA PETIOLARIS* Sieb. and Zucc. Hydrangeaceæ.

A hardy deciduous climber with deeply serrated, somewhat heart-shaped leaves about 4 inches long. The large flat corymbs, often 10 inches across, are composed mainly of small fertile blossoms which are inconspicuous and a few large white sterile blooms. As the number of showy flowers is small, the plant is not to be recommended as a wall climber, but as a tree climber, for clothing the trunks with foliage and flower, it can not be surpassed. It clings to the tree with rootlets thrown out from its lengthening growths and requires no wire or string. One plant ascended 40 feet in 13 years. (Adapted from *The Garden*, vol. 64, p. 219.)

52938. *PYRACANTHA GIBBSII* A. Jackson. Malaceæ.

A western Chinese shrub, up to 14 feet high, nearly spineless, with large, ovate-oblong, very variable leaves up to 3 inches long, white flowers, and scarlet, globular, abundant fruits about one-third of an inch in diameter. The leaves are commonly used for tea by the Chinese. (Adapted from *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 3d ser., vol. 16, p. 309.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 44399.